UPESSC | UP TGT ENGLISH | PYQ + ANSWERS + EXPLANATIONS

UP TGT

2019

The PYQ Vault: English Paper

PYQ VAULT 1

ALL 125 QUESTIONS

CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Topic-wise * Shakespeare * Milton * Romantics * Grammar * Vocabulary

125 PYQs | Answer + explanation on every question | Trap Zone

START HERE

A focused guide to practice, progress and exam readiness

A MESSAGE FOR EVERY ASPIRANT

Every serious preparation journey begins with a decision: to keep learning, improving, and showing up even when the result feels distant. This PYQ Vault is designed to turn that decision into focused, purposeful preparation.

Attempt each question with curiosity. Understand why an answer is right, notice the traps, and revisit difficult areas. Measure progress not only by marks, but by the clarity and confidence you gain with every practice session. Stay patient and disciplined. Become exam-ready one question at a time.

How to use this PYQ Vault

- **Study by topic.** Questions are grouped by chapter, but every question keeps its **original paper number** (Q1 to Q125).
- **Cover the answer first.** Attempt the question, then read the green answer line and the explanation.
- **Use the Trap Zone** before an exam: it lists the look-alike facts this paper tests.
- **Full answer key** is on the last pages for a quick check.

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

CONTENTS

Click any line to jump

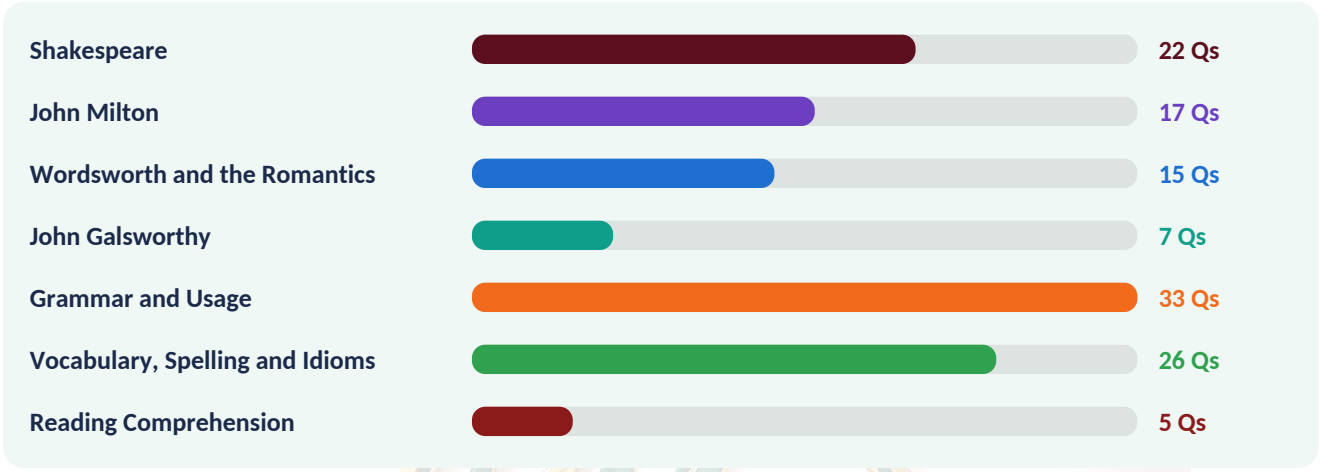
Start Here	2
1. Paper Blueprint: what the 2019 paper tested	4
2. Shakespeare (22 Qs)	5
3. John Milton (17 Qs)	10
4. Wordsworth and the Romantics (15 Qs)	14
5. John Galsworthy (7 Qs)	17
6. Grammar and Usage (33 Qs)	19
7. Vocabulary, Spelling and Idioms (26 Qs)	26
8. Reading Comprehension (5 Qs)	32
9. Trap Zone: look-alikes that cost marks	34
10. Last-Minute Capsule	35
11. Full Answer Key (Q1 to Q125)	36

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

1. Paper Blueprint

What the 2019 paper actually tested (125 questions)

PATTERN READING: questions per topic (counted from this one paper, not official data)



WHAT THE COUNT SHOWS

61 of 125 questions (49%) are literature: four authors only. **Shakespeare (22)** and **Milton (17)** alone are 39 questions. Language (grammar, vocabulary, spelling, comprehension) makes up the other 64.

EXAM PATTERN

125 questions, 4 marks each, 120 minutes, 500 marks (format as listed on the Prepp / PW pages for UP TGT). The 2019 questions are mostly **direct facts**: who said it, which work, which date, which spelling.

TREND NOTE

Author-specific lines repeat in different forms. **The same fact appears twice**: Q13 and Q38 both ask the source of 'Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting', and Q122 and Q123 both ask which work is not Milton's. Learn lines with their works.

CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

2. Shakespeare

Plays, poems, dates and famous lines | 22 questions

Q6. Williams Shakespeare's The Comedy of Errors was a free adaptation of:

(A) The Spanish Tragedie of Thomas Kyd
(B) Menaechmi of Plautus
(C) Chronicles of England by Holinshed
(D) Decameron by Boccacio

Answer: (B) Menaechmi of Plautus

Why: The play is based on Plautus's Latin comedy Menaechmi (the twin brothers), with additions from Amphitruo.

Q7. Who exclaims in his sonnet that, "Under this carved marble of thine own, sleep, brave tragedian, Shakespeare, sleep alone"?

(A) Ben Jonson
(B) Michel Drayton
(C) John Dryden
(D) William Basse

Answer: (D) William Basse

Why: These lines come from William Basse's elegy on Shakespeare, written as a tribute in the early 17th century.

Q8. Who describes William Shakespeare as, "an upstart crow beautified with our feathers"?

(A) John Lyly
(B) Robert Greene
(C) George Peele
(D) Christopher Marlowe

Answer: (B) Robert Greene

Why: Robert Greene's pamphlet Groatsworth of Wit (1592) attacked Shakespeare in these words, the first known allusion to him as a dramatist.

Q19. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare is not a comedy?

(A) As You Like It
(B) Twelfth Night
(C) A Midsummer Night's Dream
(D) Antony and Cleopatra

Answer: (D) Antony and Cleopatra

Why: Antony and Cleopatra is a Roman tragedy; the other three are comedies.

Q22. 'Desdemona', famous Shakespearean character, belongs to which of the following plays?

(A) King Lear
(B) Othello
(C) Hamlet
(D) Twelfth Night

Answer: (B) Othello

Why: Desdemona is Othello's wife in Othello.

CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q23. "Life's but a walking shadow...It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Aforesaid lines spoken by Macbeth occur in:

(A) Act III, Scene I of Macbeth
(B) Act V, Scene V of Macbeth
(C) Act IV, Scene I of Macbeth
(D) Act V, Scene III of Macbeth

Answer: (B) Act V, Scene V of Macbeth

Why: Macbeth speaks these lines in Act V, Scene V, on hearing of Lady Macbeth's death (the 'Tomorrow, and tomorrow' soliloquy).

Q32. In the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's dramas, which play was omitted?

(A) Macbeth
(B) Pericles
(C) A Midsummer Night's Dream
(D) Titus Andronicus

Answer: (B) Pericles

Why: The First Folio (1623) did not include Pericles; the other plays listed are in it.

Q33. Which of the following plays is a social satire dealing with the fashion and fads of the day?

(A) A Midsummer Night's Dream
(B) Antony and Cleopatra
(C) Love's Labour Lost
(D) As You Like It

Answer: (C) Love's Labour Lost

Why: Love's Labour's Lost satirises the affected language, learning and fashions of the Elizabethan court.

Q42. Which work has been called by Shakespeare as, "the first heir of my invention'?

(A) Hero and Leander
(B) The Rape of Lucrece
(C) Venus and Adonis
(D) The Comedy of Errors

Answer: (C) Venus and Adonis

Why: In the dedication to the Earl of Southampton, Shakespeare called Venus and Adonis (1593) 'the first heir of my invention'.

Q43. William Shakespeare died on:

(A) April 20, 1616
(B) April 28, 1616
(C) April 23, 1616
(D) April 25, 1616

Answer: (C) April 23, 1616

Why: Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616, traditionally also his birth date.

Q44. What was the name of the house of Shakespeare in Stratford?

(A) New Place
(B) Stratford House
(C) Grand Palace
(D) High Place

Answer: (A) New Place

Why: Shakespeare bought New Place in 1597 and retired there.

Q45. Which is the correct serial of the tragedies of Shakespeare?

(A) Hamlet, King Lear, Machbeth, Othello
(B) Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth
(C) Othello, King Lear, Hamlet, Macbeth
(D) Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Othello

Answer: (B) Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth

Why: The chronological order of the four great tragedies is Hamlet (c.1600), Othello (c.1604), King Lear (c.1605), Macbeth (c.1606).

Q50. In 1609, a collection of Shakespeare's sonnet was printed by:

(A) Dark Lady of the Sonnets
(B) Mr. W.H.
(C) Thomas Thorpe
(D) George Peele

Answer: (C) Thomas Thorpe

Why: Thomas Thorpe published the Sonnets in 1609. 'Mr. W.H.' is the dedicatee, and the Dark Lady is a figure within the poems.

Q54. Which of the following Shakespearean plays is in three parts?

(A) Henry IV
(B) Richard III
(C) Richard II
(D) Henry VI

Answer: (D) Henry VI

Why: Henry VI is a trilogy (Parts 1, 2 and 3). Henry IV has two parts.

Q56. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare does not belong to the last phase of his career?

(A) Much Ado About Nothing
(B) The Tempest
(C) Cymbeline
(D) The Winter's Tale

Answer: (A) Much Ado About Nothing

Why: Much Ado About Nothing (c.1598-99) is an earlier comedy. The Tempest, Cymbeline and The Winter's Tale are late romances.

MANIHA MINDS

Q60. Shakespeare's popular play Merchant of Venice belongs to which of the following literary forms?

(A) Comedy
(B) Romance
(C) Tragicomedy
(D) History play

Answer: (C) Tragicomedy

Why: The key gives tragicomedy (a comedy with a serious, near-tragic Shylock plot). Many textbooks label it a comedy or 'problem play', so this item is debatable.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q61. Which of the following is the dominant theme of Shakespeare's famous play 'King Lear'?

(A) Jealousy
(B) Ambition
(C) Revenge
(D) Filial Ingratitude

Answer: (D) Filial Ingratitude

Why: King Lear centres on the ingratitude of Goneril and Regan towards their father (and Edmund's towards Gloucester).

Q62. Which of the following characters does not belong to famous Shakespearean tragedy, Hamlet?

(A) Ophelia
(B) Claudius
(C) Polonius
(D) Cassio

Answer: (D) Cassio

Why: Cassio is Othello's lieutenant in Othello.

Q113. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

(A) Hamlet : 1601
(B) Twelfth Night : 1601
(C) Cymbeline : 1608
(D) The Tempest : 1611

Answer: (C) Cymbeline : 1608

Why: Cymbeline is usually dated c.1609-10, so 1608 is the mismatched date per the key.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q114. Which of the following is not a title to a play written by William Shakespeare?

(A) Henry VI
(B) Henry VIII
(C) Henry IV
(D) Henry VII

Answer: (D) Henry VII

Why: There is no Shakespeare play called Henry VII.

Q120. Which of the following works of William Shakespeare is written in six-line stanza and shows decided sings of immaturity?

(A) The Passionate Pilgrim
(B) The Rape of Lucrece
(C) Venus and Adonis
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Venus and Adonis

Why: Venus and Adonis uses six-line stanzas (ababcc) and is an early narrative poem. The Rape of Lucrece uses rhyme royal (seven lines).

Q121. Which of the following plays depicts middle-class provincial life?

(A) The Merry Wives
(B) A Midsummer Night's Dream
(C) Antony and Cleopatra
(D) The Winter's Tale

Answer: (A) The Merry Wives

Why: The Merry Wives of Windsor is Shakespeare's comedy of English middle-class town life.

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

3. John Milton

Paradise Lost, Lycidas, sonnets and prose | 17 questions

Q9. Who remarked about his father as given below: "My father destined me from my infancy to the study of polite literature, which I embraced with such avidity, that from the age of twelve, I hardly ever retired from my books before midnight".

(A) John Milton
(B) William Wordsworth
(C) Lord Alfred Tennyson
(D) John Galsworthy

Answer: (A) John Milton

Why: This is Milton's autobiographical remark about his early education and his father's support of his studies.

Q11. Milton's Paradise Regained takes its theme from:

(A) St. Catherine's Sermons
(B) St. Luke's Gospel
(C) The Bible
(D) Jesus Christ's Preachings

Answer: (B) St. Luke's Gospel

Why: Paradise Regained is based on Christ's temptation in the wilderness, narrated in the Gospel of Luke. Per the key, option 2.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q14. Which of the following is a 'pastoral elegy'?

(A) Elegy written in a Country Churchyard
(B) In Memoriam
(C) Lycidas
(D) Duino Elegy

Answer: (C) Lycidas

Why: Lycidas (1637), Milton's lament for Edward King, uses shepherd conventions, so it is a pastoral elegy.

Q18. The famous epic Paradise Lost by Milton contains:

(A) 16 books
(B) 12 books
(C) 10 books
(D) 14 books

Answer: (B) 12 books

Why: The 1667 edition had 10 books; the 1674 edition re-divided it into 12 books, the form that is standard today.

MANHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q26. Which of the following is mismatched with reference to John Milton's work?

(A) Of Education : 1644
(B) Areopagitica : 1647
(C) Lycidas : 1637
(D) Paradise Lost : 1667

Answer: (B) Areopagitica : 1647

Why: Areopagitica was published in 1644, not 1647.

Q34. In the state of his blindness, with whom does Milton not compare himself?

(A) Blind Thamyris
(B) Blind Maeonides
(C) Tiresias and Phineus
(D) Lycidas

Answer: (D) Lycidas

Why: In Paradise Lost, Book III, Milton compares himself to Thamyris, Maeonides (Homer), Tiresias and Phineus. Lycidas is a poem, not a blind poet.

Q35. Who is often called as 'The Poetical Son of Spenser'?

(A) John Milton
(B) William Shakespeare
(C) Alfred, Lord Tennyson
(D) John Galsworthy

Answer: (A) John Milton

Why: Milton is traditionally called the poetical son of Spenser, for his debt to Spenser's allegory and style (a phrase attributed to Dryden).

Q36. In the opening invocation of the Paradise Lost 'Oreb' refers to:

(A) Spirit
(B) Siloa
(C) Mt. Horeb
(D) Aonian

Answer: (C) Mt. Horeb

Why: 'Oreb' is Mount Horeb, where Moses received his inspiration (Paradise Lost I, 'on the secret top of Oreb, or of Sinai').

Q46. In which work, Milton states that— "While the still Morn went out with sandals grey"?

(A) L'Allegro
(B) Il Penseroso
(C) Comus
(D) Lycidas

Answer: (D) Lycidas

Why: This is the closing section of Lycidas, which signals the shift from lament to consolation ('Tomorrow to fresh woods, and pastures new').

MANIHA MINDS

Q47. Through which work does Milton intend, 'to justify the ways of God to men'?

(A) Lycidas
(B) Paradise Regained
(C) Samson Agonistes
(D) Paradise Lost

Answer: (D) Paradise Lost

Why: Paradise Lost, Book I, line 26 states this purpose: 'assert Eternal Providence, and justify the ways of God to men'.

Q48. In which work of John Milton does the character 'Delilah', appear?

(A) Paradise Lost
(B) Paradise Regained
(C) Comus
(D) Samson Agonistes

Answer: (D) Samson Agonistes

Why: Samson Agonistes (1671) dramatises the Biblical story of Samson and Dalila.

Q55. The line, "They also serve who only stand and wait", occurs in which of the following poems?

(A) 'True Love' by Shakespeare
(B) 'On His Blindness' by Milton
(C) 'Daffodils' by Milton
(D) 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' by John Keats

Answer: (B) 'On His Blindness' by Milton

Why: It is the closing line of Milton's sonnet 'On His Blindness' (When I consider how my light is spent).

Q67. Which of the following poems is not composed by John Milton?

(A) On His Blindness
(B) L' Allegro
(C) True Love
(D) Il Penseroso

Answer: (C) True Love

Why: L'Allegro, Il Penseroso and 'On His Blindness' are Milton's. 'True Love' is not.

Q115. Which of the following statements is incorrect with reference to John Milton?

(A) In 1671, Milton issued his last volume of poetry, which contained 'Paradise Regained' and 'Samson Agonistes'.
(B) 'Paradise Regained' is briefer and poorer than 'Paradise Lost'.
(C) 'Samson Agonistes', in form, has no unity of time, place and action.
(D) 'Lycidas' has the colour and music of the best spenserian verse.

Answer: (C) 'Samson Agonistes', in form, has no unity of time, place and action.

Why: Samson Agonistes follows classical Greek tragedy and observes the three unities, so statement 3 is wrong.

Q122. Which of the following work is not written by John Milton?

(A) Of Education
(B) Areopagitica
(C) On Shakespeare
(D) Alma or the Progress of the Mind

Answer: (D) Alma or the Progress of the Mind

Why: Alma, or the Progress of the Mind is by Matthew Prior. Milton wrote 'Of Education', Areopagitica and the poem 'On Shakespeare'.

Q123. Which of the following works is not written by John Milton?

(A) On His Blindness
(B) On the Late Massacre of Piedmont
(C) Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity
(D) The Passionate Pilgrim

Answer: (D) The Passionate Pilgrim

Why: The Passionate Pilgrim (1599) is a miscellany attributed to Shakespeare. The other three are Milton's.

Q124. Which of the following statements is true about Milton's sonnet 'On His Blindness'?

(A) 'On His Blindness' is a precursor to 'Lycidas'
(B) 'On His Blindness' is a curtel sonnet
(C) Milton did not give a title to his sonnet. The title 'On His Blindness' is given by later anthologists
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Milton did not give a title to his sonnet. The title 'On His Blindness' is given by later anthologists

Why: The sonnet (Sonnet XIX) was untitled in Milton's time; the title was given by later editors.

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

4. Wordsworth and the Romantics

Wordsworth, Keats and the lyric | 15 questions

Q1. Which of the following works is not written by William Wordsworth?

(A) The Thorn
(B) The Idiot Boy
(C) Simon Lee
(D) Beyond

Answer: (D) Beyond

Why: 'The Thorn', 'The Idiot Boy' and 'Simon Lee' are Wordsworth's ballads from Lyrical Ballads (1798). 'Beyond' is not his work.

Q2. Who refers to William Wordsworth as an "ever enduring man"?

(A) Dr. Johnson
(B) John Keats
(C) De Quincey
(D) S.T. Coleridge

Answer: (D) S.T. Coleridge

Why: As per the published key: S.T. Coleridge, Wordsworth's friend, collaborator and critic (Biographia Literaria).

Q10. For whom did William Wordsworth speak in his famous line, "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart"?

(A) W. Shakespeare
(B) John Galsworthy
(C) John Milton
(D) Spenser

Answer: (C) John Milton

Why: The line is from Wordsworth's sonnet 'London, 1802', addressed to Milton ('Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour').

Q12. In which work of Wordsworth does the line "still, sad music of humanity" occur?

(A) Tintern Abbey
(B) The Recluse
(C) Immortality Ode
(D) The Prelude

Answer: (A) Tintern Abbey

Why: 'Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey' (1798): 'the still, sad music of humanity'.

Q13. In which poem of Wordsworth, does the line, "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting", occur?

(A) Tintern Abbey
(B) The Recluse
(C) The Prelude
(D) Immortality Ode

Answer: (D) Immortality Ode

Why: It occurs in the Immortality Ode (Intimations of Immortality), stanza V, expressing the idea of pre-existence.

CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q15. Lyrical Ballads was published in the year:

(A) 1789
(B) 1798
(C) 1785
(D) 1791

Answer: (B) 1798

Why: Wordsworth and Coleridge published Lyrical Ballads in 1798, which is taken as the start of the English Romantic movement.

Q20. 'Lyric' has been the most popular form of poetry during:

(A) Early 18th Century
(B) Late 18th century and Complete 19th Century
(C) Early 20th Century
(D) Mid 20th century

Answer: (B) Late 18th century and Complete 19th Century

Why: Lyric dominated in the Romantic age (late 18th century) and through the 19th century, with emphasis on personal emotion.

Q21. Which form of poetry is the poem, 'The Solitary Reaper'?

(A) Ode
(B) Lyric
(C) Ballad
(D) Elegy

Answer: (B) Lyric

Why: 'The Solitary Reaper' is a short, songlike lyric expressing the speaker's feelings.

Q37. In William Wordsworth's 'The Solitary Reaper', The Solitary Highland Lass' is:

(A) A girl from Ireland
(B) A girl from Scotland
(C) A girl from Arabian Sands
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) A girl from Scotland

Why: The Highlands are in Scotland, so the lass is from Scotland. The poem was inspired by Wordsworth's 1803 Scottish tour.

Q38. From which poem of William Wordsworth, is the line—"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting" taken?

(A) Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early childhood
(B) Upon Westminister Bridge
(C) Lucy
(D) The world is too much with us

Answer: (A) Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early childhood

Why: The line is from 'Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood'.

MANIHA MINDS

Q49. Wordsworth's The Borderers comes under the category of:

(A) Prose tragedy
(B) Epic
(C) Verse tragedy
(D) Ode

Answer: (C) Verse tragedy

Why: The Borderers (written 1796-97) is Wordsworth's only play, a tragedy in blank verse.

Q52. Which, out of the following is not a poem by Wordsworth?

(A) 'London 1802'
(B) 'Strange Fits of Passion Have I Known'
(C) 'The Solitary Reaper'
(D) 'London'

Answer: (D) 'London'

Why: 'London' is a poem by William Blake (Songs of Experience). The others are Wordsworth's.

Q53. "Little we see in nature that is ours" is a line from:

(A) "Tintern Abbey"
(B) "Immortality Ode"
(C) "Daffodils"
(D) "The world is too much with us"

Answer: (D) "The world is too much with us"

Why: This line is from the sonnet 'The World Is Too Much with Us', criticising materialism.

Q57. Which famous romantic poem contains the line — 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'?

(A) 'The World is Too Much With Us'
(B) Ode to a Nightingale
(C) To a Skylark
(D) Ode on a Grecian Urn

Answer: (D) Ode on a Grecian Urn

Why: It is from Keats's 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'.

Q125. 'An Evening Walk' is written by:

(A) William Wordsworth
(B) William Shakespeare
(C) John Milton
(D) John Galsworthy

Answer: (A) William Wordsworth

Why: An Evening Walk (1793) is an early poem by Wordsworth.

MANILA MINDS CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

5. John Galsworthy

Plays, novels and dramatic method | 7 questions

Q3. A Modern Comedy is written by:

(A) John Galsworthy
(B) William Shakespeare
(C) Ben Jonson
(D) Sheridan

Answer: (A) John Galsworthy

Why: A Modern Comedy (1929) is Galsworthy's second Forsyte trilogy (The White Monkey, The Silver Spoon, Swan Song).

Q4. John Galsworthy's ideas on drama are found in:

(A) The Inn of Tranquillity
(B) The Patrician
(C) Maid in waiting
(D) Indian Summer of a Forsyte

Answer: (A) The Inn of Tranquillity

Why: The Inn of Tranquillity (1912) is Galsworthy's collection of essays and studies, which includes his views on the art of drama. The others are novels.

Q5. Cokeson is a character in:

(A) Justice
(B) Macbeth
(C) Areopagitica
(D) As You Like it

Answer: (A) Justice

Why: Cokeson is the managing clerk in Galsworthy's play Justice (1910).

Q16. What kind of plays did Galsworthy write?

(A) Problem plays
(B) Poetic drama
(C) Absurd drama
(D) Kitchensink drama

Answer: (A) Problem plays

Why: Galsworthy wrote realistic problem plays (Strife, Justice, The Silver Box) dealing with social issues.

CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q39. Which of the following works is a novelette written by John Galsworthy?

(A) The Skin Game
(B) The Second Mrs Tanqueray
(C) The Apple Tree
(D) The Eldest Son

Answer: (C) The Apple Tree

Why: The Apple Tree (1916) is Galsworthy's novelette. The Skin Game and The Eldest Son are his plays; The Second Mrs Tanqueray is by Pinero.

Q40. As a dramatist John Galsworthy belongs to the:

(A) Romantic tradition
(B) Psychological tradition/school
(C) Realist tradition of Jones and Pinero
(D) Tradition of Edward Bond

Answer: (C) Realist tradition of Jones and Pinero

Why: Galsworthy belongs to the realist social-problem tradition of Henry Arthur Jones and A.W. Pinero.

Q41. In The Forsyte Saga, the Forsytes belong to:

(A) a country side family
(B) a typical city family
(C) the family of imaginary Islanders
(D) none of the above

Answer: (B) a typical city family

Why: The Forsytes are a prosperous upper-middle-class London family obsessed with property. The key gives option 2.

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

6. Grammar and Usage

Prepositions, tenses, narration, parts of speech, punctuation | 33 questions

Q17. Which is the incorrect sentence?

(A) You have twenty rupees
(B) I have two ten-rupee notes
(C) India cannot accept the two-nations theory
(D) Mankind is demented

Answer: (C) India cannot accept the two-nations theory

Why: The key marks option 3: the standard phrase is 'two-nation theory' (a compound modifier takes the singular form).

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q25. Which of the following statements is incorrect as a rule of grammar?

(A) 'Shall' with the subject in the second and third person introduces the idea of compulsion
(B) 'Will' with the subject in the first person expresses bleak sense of determination.
(C) 'Should' with the second and third persons means 'ought to'.
(D) 'Would' with the subject in the first person gives emphasis.

Answer: (B) 'Will' with the subject in the first person expresses bleak sense of determination.

Why: 'Will' with the first person expresses determination, promise or willingness. Describing it as a 'bleak' sense is not a grammar rule, so statement 2 is the incorrect one.

Q27. Which of the following verbs is not followed by correct preposition?

(A) amalgamate with
(B) anxious at
(C) bound to
(D) beneficient to

Answer: (B) anxious at

Why: The correct collocation is 'anxious about / for', not 'anxious at'.

Q28. Which of the following statements is incorrect with reference to "colon"?

(A) The "colon" is used to introduce a list.
(B) The "colon" is used to introduce an explanation.
(C) The "colon" is used to separate two contracts.
(D) The "colon" is used to separate two related clauses.

Answer: (D) The "colon" is used to separate two related clauses.

Why: The key marks option 4, since two related independent clauses are normally joined with a semicolon. Note: option 3 reads 'contracts' in the source, probably a misprint for 'contrasts'. This item is debatable.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q51. An alternative name for prose 'epigram' is:

(A) Aphorism
(B) Epigramospo
(C) Epiprosonium
(D) Apophthegm

Answer: (A) Aphorism

Why: A prose epigram is a short, pointed saying, i.e. an aphorism (the key gives option 1).

Q58. Direction: Following sentences have been transformed as per directions given in their brackets. Choose the correct sentence from the choices given.
As the weather was bad, we stayed indoors. (Simple sentence)

(A) The weather was bad and we stayed indoors
(B) Since the weather was bad, we stayed indoors
(C) It being a bad weather we stayed indoors
(D) None of these

Answer: (C) It being a bad weather we stayed indoors

Why: A simple sentence has one clause. The absolute construction 'It being bad weather, we stayed indoors' replaces the subordinate clause. Option 1 is compound; option 2 is complex.

Q59. Direction: Following sentences have been transformed as per directions given in their brackets. Choose the correct sentence from the choices given.
He is believed to have died of malaria. (Complex sentence)

(A) He is believed that he would have died of malaria
(B) It is believed that he died of malaria
(C) It is believed that malaria is the cause of his death
(D) People believe that he died of malaria

Answer: (B) It is believed that he died of malaria

Why: 'It is believed that he died of malaria' has a main clause and a subordinate 'that' clause, with the correct tense. Option 1 is ungrammatical.

Q63. Directions: Choose the appropriate preposition. Can the doctor cure him _____ asthma?

(A) of
(B) from
(C) in
(D) within

Answer: (A) of

Why: 'Cure someone of a disease' is the standard collocation.

Q64. Directions: Choose the appropriate preposition. You cannot prevent me _____ working.

(A) to
(B) of
(C) from
(D) at

Answer: (C) from

Why: 'Prevent someone from doing something'.

MANIRA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q65. Directions: Choose the appropriate preposition. I have not seen him _____ last month.

(A) for
(B) from
(C) since
(D) till

Answer: (C) since

Why: 'Since' marks a point in time with a perfect tense (a point of time, unlike 'for' + a period).

Q66. Directions: Choose the appropriate preposition. Your behaviour does not admit _____ any excuses.

(A) in
(B) of
(C) for
(D) to

Answer: (B) of

Why: 'Admit of' means to leave room for or allow.

Q73. Directions: Choose the sentence which makes appropriate use of verbs given in the brackets.
The police (kill) you, if you (try) to run away.

(A) The police (kills) you, if you (try) to run away
(B) The police (will kill) you, if you (try) to run away
(C) The police (may kill) you, if you (tried) to run away
(D) The police (would kill) you, if you (shall try) to run away

Answer: (B) The police (will kill) you, if you (try) to run away

Why: First conditional: if + simple present, will + base verb.

Q74. Directions: Choose the sentence which makes appropriate use of verbs given in the brackets.
I (be) there, situation (be) different.

(A) I (had been) there, situation (was) different
(B) I (was) there, situation (was) different
(C) (Had) I (been) there, situation (would have been) different
(D) (Had) I (been) there, situation (had been) different

Answer: (C) (Had) I (been) there, situation (would have been) different

Why: Inverted third conditional: 'Had I been there, ... would have been'.

Q75. Directions: Choose the sentence which makes appropriate use of verbs given in the brackets.
If I (be) God, I (eliminate) all suffering.

(A) If I (was) God, I (could eliminate) all suffering
(B) If I (were God), I (would eliminate) all suffering
(C) If I (had been) God, I (had eliminate) all suffering.
(D) If I (am) God, I (can eliminate) all suffering

Answer: (B) If I (were God), I (would eliminate) all suffering

Why: Unreal present condition uses the subjunctive 'were' with 'would'.

Q76. Directions: Choose the sentence which makes appropriate use of verbs given in the brackets.
I (wish) that you (be) right.

(A) I (wished) that you (had been) right
(B) I (wish) that you (were) right
(C) I (wish) that you (will be) right
(D) I (may wish) that you (were) right

Answer: (B) I (wish) that you (were) right

Why: 'Wish' for an unreal present takes the past subjunctive 'were'.

Q92. Directions: Identify the correct form of verb/phrase to complete the sentence:
Hardly _____ reached her home when the rain started.

(A) she
(B) had she
(C) did she
(D) she had

Answer: (B) had she

Why: After 'hardly' at the start of a sentence, the auxiliary comes before the subject: 'Hardly had she reached ... when ...'.

Q93. Directions: Identify the correct form of verb/phrase to complete the sentence:
The boss wanted to know _____ done the job.

(A) how I had
(B) that how had I
(C) how would I have
(D) how had I

Answer: (A) how I had

Why: In indirect questions the word order is statement order (subject before verb): 'how I had done the job'.

Q94. Directions: Identify the correct form of verb/phrase to complete the sentence:
I wish I _____ a king.

(A) were
(B) was
(C) am
(D) shall be

Answer: (A) were

Why: 'I wish' for an unreal situation takes the subjunctive 'were'.

Q95. Directions: Choose the correct indirect speech.
'Don't go near the water, children', she said.

(A) She suggested that the children should not go near the water
(B) She asked the children that they may not go near the water
(C) She urged the children that they might not go near the water
(D) She warned the children not to go near the water

Answer: (D) She warned the children not to go near the water

Why: A negative command with a note of caution is reported with 'warned ... not to ...'.

MANIHA MINDS CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q96. Directions: Choose the correct indirect speech.
He said, 'Please, please give me another chance'.

(A) He said politely that he may be given another chance
(B) He begged them to give him another chance
(C) He requested if he can be given another chance
(D) He requested if he could be given another chance

Answer: (B) He begged them to give him another chance

Why: The repeated 'please' shows earnest pleading, so the reporting verb 'begged' fits. 'Requested if' is ungrammatical.

Q99. Which of the following is not correct (with reference to narration)?

(A) In changing direct speech into Indirect speech, a simple present becomes a simple past when the reported verb is in past tense form.
(B) The 'shall' of the future tense is changed into 'should' when the reported verb is in past tense form.
(C) The 'will' of the future tense is changed into 'shall' and 'should' when the reported verb is in past tense form.
(D) The pronouns of the direct speech are changed where necessary.

Answer: (C) The 'will' of the future tense is changed into 'shall' and 'should' when the reported verb is in past tense form.

Why: 'Will' changes to 'would' (not 'shall' / 'should') after a past reporting verb, so statement 3 is incorrect.

Q102. Which of the following rules is not correct (with reference to narration)?

(A) When the reporting verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the direct are changed into the corresponding past tenses.
(B) If the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tenses of the direct speech do not change.
(C) The pronouns of the direct speech are changed where necessary.
(D) Words expressing nearness in time or place never change.

Answer: (D) Words expressing nearness in time or place never change.

Why: Words of nearness do change in indirect speech (now to then, here to there, this to that), so 'never change' is wrong.

Q103. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to English grammar?

(A) Case is a modification of the noun to distinguish its relation to other words.
(B) Normative case has no relationship with a finite verb.
(C) Possessive case denotes ownership or possession.
(D) Objective case denotes a direct object of a transitive verb or the indirect object of a preposition.

Answer: (B) Normative case has no relationship with a finite verb.

Why: The case is 'nominative' (not 'normative'), and it is the subject of a finite verb, so it does have a relationship with it.

Q104. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(A) Numerical adjectives include the cardinal and the ordinal numbers.
(B) Partitive adjectives denote a part of a class or object.
(C) Descriptive adjectives denote quality, kind or condition.
(D) Proper adjectives are non-descriptive adjectives.

Answer: (D) Proper adjectives are non-descriptive adjectives.

Why: Proper adjectives (derived from proper nouns, e.g. 'Indian', 'Shakespearean') describe kind or origin, so option 4 is wrong per the key.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q105. In the expression. "Teaching is a science". the italicised word is:

(A) Verbal noun
(B) Abstract noun
(C) Concrete noun
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Verbal noun

Why: 'Teaching' is a gerund (verbal noun): a verb form in -ing functioning as a noun.

Q106. Which statement is not correct with reference to primary auxiliary?

(A) Primary auxiliaries may be used independently as principal verbs (in some cases).
(B) Primary auxiliaries may change according to person, number and gender.
(C) Primary auxiliaries may be used as infinite forms of the verb if 'to' precedes them.
(D) The sole purpose of primary auxiliary is to demonstrate the super segmental feature of expression.

Answer: (D) The sole purpose of primary auxiliary is to demonstrate the super segmental feature of expression.

Why: Primary auxiliaries (be, have, do) help form tenses, voice, questions and negatives. They are not meant only to show suprasegmental features.

Q107. Which of the following is an example of Indirect Personal Pronoun, reflexive?

(A) they
(B) one-another
(C) myself
(D) to-myself

Answer: (D) to-myself

Why: As per the key: 'to-myself' is a reflexive pronoun used in the indirect (dative) relation. 'Myself' is the direct reflexive form.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q108. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

(A) We rarely see a lion.
(B) We scarcely see a lion.
(C) He played good.
(D) He lives miserly.

Answer: (A) We rarely see a lion.

Why: 'Rarely' is an adverb of frequency. 'Played good' needs 'well', and 'miserly' is an adjective.

Q109. Which of the following is grammatically incorrect?

(A) Write in ink.
(B) He threw the stick into the river.
(C) We went nearby the station.
(D) He was a favourite with his friends.

Answer: (C) We went nearby the station.

Why: 'Nearby' is an adverb/adjective and cannot take an object. Correct form: 'We went near the station'.

Q110. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

(A) Simple preposition : after
(B) Compound preposition : off
(C) Disguised preposition : "a" and "o"
(D) Participle preposition : in lieu of

Answer: (D) Participle preposition : in lieu of

Why: Per the key, option 4 is mismatched: 'in lieu of' is a phrase preposition. Participle prepositions are words like 'regarding'. (Option 2 'off' is also a simple preposition, so the item is flawed.)

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q112. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

(A) Everyone should pray God.
(B) He wrote to me.
(C) He wrote me.
(D) He suggested me this.

Answer: (B) He wrote to me.

Why: 'Pray' takes 'to God' and 'suggest' cannot take an indirect object like that. 'He wrote to me' is standard in all varieties.

Q116. In which of the following the adjective is not followed by correct preposition?

(A) Careful of dress
(B) Annoyed at things
(C) Busy at lessons
(D) Horrified at the sight

Answer: (A) Careful of dress

Why: The key marks option 1 ('careful of'); the usual collocation is 'careful about / with'. Note that 'busy at lessons' is also non-standard ('busy with'), so this item is debatable.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q117. With reference to the use of Punctuation marks, which of the following statements is not correct?

(A) A "dash" is never used to show a sudden change in thought
(B) A "dash" is used to set off words in apposition or explanation.
(C) A "caret" is put below and aside the word or letter if some letter or word is to be inserted.
(D) A "dash" is used to summarize several subjects all belonging to the same verb.

Answer: (A) A "dash" is never used to show a sudden change in thought

Why: A dash is commonly used to show a sudden break or change in thought, so 'never' is incorrect.

MANJHA MINDS Concept. Knowledge. Growth.

7. Vocabulary, Spelling and Idioms

Synonyms, antonyms, spelling, gender, word forms | 26 questions

Q24. Which of the following words is misspelt?

(A) Convenience
(B) Yacht
(C) Indispensable
(D) Consciensious

Answer: (D) Consciensious

Why: The correct spelling is 'Conscientious'.

Q29. "Beggars description" means:

(A) Beyond description
(B) By chance
(C) Less described
(D) Poorly described

Answer: (A) Beyond description

Why: 'To beggar description' means to be too extraordinary to be described adequately, i.e. beyond description.

Q30. Which of the following pairs is mismatched with reference to masculine-feminine gender sequence?

(A) Boar : Sow
(B) Buck : Doe
(C) Fox : Vixen
(D) Buck Rabbit : Pea Rabbit

Answer: (D) Buck Rabbit : Pea Rabbit

Why: The feminine of 'buck rabbit' is 'doe rabbit'. 'Pea rabbit' is wrong.

Q31. Which of the following is not a synonym of 'Frenzy'?

(A) Rage
(B) Gulle
(C) Excitement
(D) Enthusiasm

Answer: (B) Gulle

Why: Frenzy means wild excitement or agitation. 'Gulle' (a misprint of 'gull') means to deceive and is not a synonym.

Q68. UBIQUITOUS denotes:

(A) All powerful
(B) Too much assertive
(C) Loyal and sincere
(D) Seeming to be everywhere at the same time

Answer: (D) Seeming to be everywhere at the same time

Why: Ubiquitous means present or found everywhere.

MANJHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q69. UNENVIABLE denotes:

(A) Arousing envy
(B) Difficult or unpleasant
(C) That which is not accessible
(D) Something that is not unavoidable

Answer: (B) Difficult or unpleasant

Why: Unenviable describes something nobody would want, i.e. difficult or unpleasant.

Q70. INCUMBENCY denotes:

(A) State of being in a privileged condition
(B) Protection against any possible financial loss
(C) An official position or the duration when one holds it
(D) Period which is counted for the purposes of pension

Answer: (C) An official position or the duration when one holds it

Why: Incumbency is the holding of an official position, or the period of holding it.

Q71. The opposite of clandestine is:

(A) Open
(B) Secret
(C) Surreptitious
(D) Serious

Answer: (A) Open

Why: Clandestine means secret; its antonym is open. Secret and surreptitious are synonyms.

Q72. Lugubrious means:

(A) Dejected
(B) Buttery
(C) Imbecile
(D) Jovial

Answer: (A) Dejected

Why: Lugubrious means looking or sounding sad and dismal, i.e. dejected. Jovial is its opposite.

Q82. Directions: Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS:
MODERATE

(A) Not extreme
(B) Compromising
(C) Idealistic
(D) Superficial

Answer: (A) Not extreme

Why: Moderate means average or not extreme.

Q83. Directions: Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS: IMPROPRIETY

(A) State of confusion and chaos
(B) Actions that are legally unsustainable
(C) Unlawful activities
(D) Actions that are morally wrong

Answer: (D) Actions that are morally wrong

Why: Impropriety is improper or immoral conduct.

Q84. Directions: Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS: BIZARRE

(A) Imaginary
(B) Non-existent
(C) Extremely pathetic
(D) Very strange or unusual

Answer: (D) Very strange or unusual

Why: Bizarre means very strange or unusual.

Q85. Directions: Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS: ASSIDUOUS

(A) Anxious
(B) Indifferent to one's surroundings
(C) Working hard and taking great care
(D) Too much worried about one's health

Answer: (C) Working hard and taking great care

Why: Assiduous means diligent and persevering.

Q86. Directions: Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS: IGNOMINY

(A) State of disorder
(B) Loss of public property
(C) Public shame
(D) Disappointment

Answer: (C) Public shame

Why: Ignominy is public shame or disgrace.

Q87. The correct spelling is:

(A) Perseverance
(B) Persiverance
(C) Persivarance
(D) Perseverence

Answer: (A) Perseverance

Why: Perseverance, from 'persevere'.

Q88. The correct spelling is:

(A) Haemorhage
(B) Hamorrhage
(C) Haemorrhage
(D) Hemorrhage

Answer: (C) Haemorrhage

Why: Haemorrhage (British spelling) has the digraph 'ae' and a double 'r'.

Q89. The correct spelling is:

(A) Accommodate
(B) Acommodate
(C) Accomodate
(D) Accomodete

Answer: (A) Accommodate

Why: Accommodate has double c and double m.

Q90. The correct spelling is:

(A) Eflorescence
(B) Efflorascence
(C) Effloresence
(D) Efflerescence

Answer: (C) Effloresence

Why: Effloresence: ef- + florescence (from Latin flos, flower).

Q91. The correct spelling is:

(A) Reminescent
(B) Riminescent
(C) Riminisent
(D) Reminiscent

Answer: (D) Reminiscent

Why: Reminiscent, from 'reminisce', has 'sc' in the middle.

Q97. The meaning of the idiom "a broken reed" is:

(A) futile effort
(B) rare
(C) unreliable
(D) a sudden great shock

Answer: (C) unreliable

Why: A broken reed is a person or thing that cannot be relied on.

MANILA MINDS CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q98. The masculine gender of "Goose" is:

(A) Drone
(B) Drake
(C) Gander
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Gander

Why: Gander is male, goose is female. A drake is a male duck; a drone is a male bee.

Q100. In the formation of nouns from verbs which of the following is not correct?

(A) Abdicate - Abdication
(B) Abdicate - Abduction
(C) Adopt - Adoption
(D) Affect - Affectation

Answer: (B) Abdicate - Abduction

Why: The noun of 'abdicate' is 'abdication'. 'Abduction' belongs to 'abduct'.

Q101. Which of the following words has correct spelling?

(A) Rendezvous
(B) Rendau
(C) Rendawoos
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Rendezvous

Why: Rendezvous (French origin) is correct, with the same form for singular and plural.

Q111. Which of the following expressions is correct?

(A) Yours sincerely
(B) Your' s sincerely
(C) Your sincerely
(D) Your's sincerely

Answer: (A) Yours sincerely

Why: The standard complimentary close is 'Yours sincerely', with no apostrophe.

Q118. Which of the following idiomatic comparison is not correct?

(A) As bitter as gall
(B) As cheerful as bark
(C) As red as cherry
(D) As silent as star

Answer: (B) As cheerful as bark

Why: The idiom is 'as cheerful as a lark'. Per the key, option 2 is the wrong comparison.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

MANILA MINDS CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q119. Which of the following is mismatched with reference to word/antonym sequence?

(A) Acquit : Convict
(B) Grand : Ordinary
(C) Humble : Haughty
(D) Desolate : Percolate

Answer: (D) Desolate : Percolate

Why: 'Desolate' (barren, lonely) and 'percolate' (to filter through) are unrelated, so they are not antonyms.

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

8. Reading Comprehension

One passage, five questions | 5 questions

Passage for Q77 to Q81

The good book of the hour, then, ____ I do not speak of the bad ones ____ is simply the useful or pleasant talk of some person whom you cannot otherwise converse with, printed for you. Very useful often, telling you what you need to know; very pleasant often; as a sensible friend's present talk would be. These bright accounts of travels; good-humoured and witty discussion; lively or pathetic storytelling in the form of novel; firm fact-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history; ____ all these books of the hour, multiplying among us as education becomes more general, are a peculiar characteristic and possession of the present age. We ought to be entirely thankful for them, and entirely ashamed of ourselves if we make no good use of them. But we make the worst possible use, if we allow them to usurp the place of true books: for, strictly speaking, they are not books at all, but merely letters or newspapers in good print.

Q77. How, according to the author, is the good book of the hour very useful?

(A) Because it gives the information required by you
(B) Because it is in printed form
(C) Because it gives you pleasure
(D) Because it is in the form of conversation

Answer: (A) Because it gives the information required by you

Why: The passage says such books are 'very useful often, telling you what you need to know'.

Q78. Which of the following statements is not TRUE?

(A) The books of the hour are multiplying
(B) They are peculier characteristic of the present age
(C) They are true scriptures of their writers
(D) We must be thankful for them

Answer: (C) They are true scriptures of their writers

Why: The passage calls them useful but not true books. It never calls them 'true scriptures' of their writers.

Q79. How does the writer define the good book of the hour?

(A) The good book of the hour is informative in nature
(B) It is the useful or pleasant talk of someone in print
(C) The good book of the hour is mere communication
(D) The good book of the hours has no permanent value

Answer: (B) It is the useful or pleasant talk of someone in print

Why: The opening sentence defines it as 'the useful or pleasant talk of some person ... printed for you'.

CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

Q80. Which of the following conclusions based on the passage is not TRUE?

(A) There are good books for all time
(B) The good books of the hour are useful as well as pleasant
(C) In the present age books of the hour are multiplying with the expansion of education
(D) True books have been replaced by books of the hour when we make the worst possible use of them

Answer: (A) There are good books for all time

Why: The key marks option 1: the passage never states this. Options 2, 3 and 4 are each supported directly by the text.

KEY CHECK: the source key may be debatable here; verify with your textbook.

Q81. 'The book of the hour' does not deal with one of the following. Identify.

(A) Travel accounts
(B) Story-telling
(C) Fact-telling
(D) Preservation of knowledge

Answer: (D) Preservation of knowledge

Why: The passage lists travel accounts, witty discussion, storytelling and fact-telling. 'Preservation of knowledge' is the role of true books.

MANIHA MINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

9. Trap Zone

Look-alikes this paper tests

Trap	Resolve it
Paradise Lost: 10 or 12 books?	1667 first edition = 10 books; 1674 = 12 books (Q18). The key counts 12.
Areopagitica date	1644, not 1647. Same year as Of Education (Q26).
Henry VI vs Henry IV	Henry VI is in three parts; Henry IV has two. There is no 'Henry VII' play (Q54, Q114).
Venus and Adonis vs The Rape of Lucrece	Venus and Adonis = six-line stanza, 'first heir of my invention'; Lucrece = rhyme royal (Q42, Q120).
Which plays are comedies?	Antony and Cleopatra is a tragedy (Q19). Much Ado is a mid-career comedy, not a late romance (Q56).
Shakespeare's tragedy order	Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth (Q45).
Not in the First Folio	Pericles (Q32).
Blake's 'London' vs Wordsworth's 'London, 1802'	'London' is Blake. 'Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour' is Wordsworth's sonnet to Milton (Q10, Q52).
Milton or not Milton	Alma (Prior) and The Passionate Pilgrim are NOT Milton's (Q122, Q123). 'True Love' is not his either (Q67).
On His Blindness	Untitled by Milton; the title was added later by editors (Q124). Last line: 'They also serve who only stand and wait' (Q55).
Galsworthy: play or novelette?	The Apple Tree is the novelette; The Skin Game and The Eldest Son are plays (Q39). The Second Mrs Tanqueray is Pinero.
Immortality Ode lines	'Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting' (Q13, Q38); 'still, sad music of humanity' is Tintern Abbey (Q12).
Gender pairs	Buck rabbit : doe rabbit (not 'pea rabbit') (Q30); goose : gander (Q98).
Narration	'will' becomes 'would'; 'shall' becomes 'should'; words of nearness DO change (Q99, Q102).
Prepositions	cure of, prevent from, admit of, anxious about, near (not 'nearby') the station (Q27, Q63, Q64, Q66, Q109).

MEMORY HOOK

Milton dates: Lycidas 1637, Areopagitica 1644, Paradise Lost 1667, Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes 1671. (1637, 1644, 1667, 1671: **37-44-67-71**.)

10. Last-Minute Capsule

Night-before revision

CAPSULE 1: SHAKESPEARE

Died 23 April 1616; house New Place; Comedy of Errors from Plautus's Menaechmi; Greene's 'upstart crow'; Sonnets 1609 by Thomas Thorpe; Merry Wives = middle-class life; Love's Labour's Lost = social satire; Henry VI in three parts.

CAPSULE 2: MILTON

Lycidas = pastoral elegy; Paradise Lost 'justify the ways of God to men'; Samson Agonistes has Delilah; Of Education and Areopagitica 1644; On His Blindness untitled; Oreb = Mount Horeb.

CAPSULE 3: WORDSWORTH AND KEATS

Lyrical Ballads 1798; Tintern Abbey (sad music of humanity); Immortality Ode (sleep and forgetting); 'The world is too much with us'; Solitary Reaper = lyric, Scottish lass; Borderers = verse tragedy; An Evening Walk; Keats: Grecian Urn (beauty is truth).

CAPSULE 4: GALSWORTHY

Problem plays and realist tradition of Jones and Pinero; Justice (Cokeson); Inn of Tranquillity; A Modern Comedy; The Apple Tree (novelette); Forsytes = upper-middle-class city family.

CAPSULE 5: LANGUAGE

Inversion after 'hardly'; were in unreal wishes; first and third conditionals; 'since' with a point of time; gander for goose; spelling: perseverance, accommodate, haemorrhage, efflorescence, reminiscent, rendezvous, conscientious.

NEXT STEP

Send the official 2021 or 2026 TGT English paper (PDF or clear screenshots) and I will add it as PYQ Vault 2 in the same design.

MANTRAMINDS
CURIOSITY. KNOWLEDGE. GROWTH.

11. Full Answer Key

Q1 to Q125, per the source key

1 D	2 D	3 A	4 A	5 A	6 B	7 D	8 B	9 A	10 C
11 B	12 A	13 D	14 C	15 B	16 A	17 C	18 B	19 D	20 B
21 B	22 B	23 B	24 D	25 B	26 B	27 B	28 D	29 A	30 D
31 B	32 B	33 C	34 D	35 A	36 C	37 B	38 A	39 C	40 C
41 B	42 C	43 C	44 A	45 B	46 D	47 D	48 D	49 C	50 C
51 A	52 D	53 D	54 D	55 B	56 A	57 D	58 C	59 B	60 C
61 D	62 D	63 A	64 C	65 C	66 B	67 C	68 D	69 B	70 C
71 A	72 A	73 B	74 C	75 B	76 B	77 A	78 C	79 B	80 A
81 D	82 A	83 D	84 D	85 C	86 C	87 A	88 C	89 A	90 C
91 D	92 B	93 A	94 A	95 D	96 B	97 C	98 C	99 C	100 B
101 A	102 D	103 B	104 D	105 A	106 D	107 D	108 A	109 C	110 D
111 A	112 B	113 C	114 D	115 C	116 A	117 A	118 B	119 D	120 C
121 A	122 D	123 D	124 C	125 A					

Source: Prepp-hosted copy of the UP TGT English 2019 paper. Verify against the official UPESSC key.